

article on hernia, besides clear descriptions of all the standard operations for the relief of this infirmity. The article on the surgery of the prostate contains a lucid description of all the recent work that has been done in this important branch of surgery. There is not an operation of moment which has been omitted in any branch of surgery, except those which the author has specifically omitted, namely, operations of the female pelvis and the surgery of the eye. The descriptions and illustrations throughout are so clear that it is impossible to misunderstand them. Nevertheless, let the tyro be not deceived. Let him take Dr. Bryant's advice and learn his anatomy in the dissecting-room. At the same time, if he will not or cannot do this, there is no book which will keep him out of trouble so far as a book can do so like this work of Dr. Bryant.

ALGERNON THOMAS BRISTOW.

THE URINE AND FÆCES IN DIAGNOSIS. By OTTO HENSEL, Ph.G., M.D., Bacteriologist, German Hospital, New York, and RICHARD WEIL, A.M., M.D., Pathologist, German Hospital, New York, in collaboration with SMITH ELY JELLIFFE, M.D., Ph.D., Instructor in Pharmacology and Therapeutics, Columbia University; Visiting Neurologist, City Hospital, New York. Illustrated with 116 Engravings and 10 Colored Plates. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co., 1905.

Numerous as are the works on urinalysis, this volume has much to recommend it over its predecessors, for it is replete in all the modern methods which have contributed towards making the analysis of urine a most exacting study, demanding rather more than the reagents for albumen and sugar and a microscope.

A very commendable feature is that the urine is studied not merely from the laboratory stand-point, but the findings of the analysis are everywhere harmonized with the clinical picture. By far the greater attention has been given to the chemical analy-

sis of the urine; whereas the microscopic examination of the cellular elements found in a pathological specimen of urine and the bacteriology are in for a brief consideration. A very signal service has been rendered by the decided manner in which it is once more stated that a microscopic examination of the cellular elements is no ear-mark of the location of the disease in the kidney, pelves, ureter, or bladder.

In regard to tubercle bacilli, insufficient stress has been laid upon the need of repeated search for these in a urine in which they are suspected, and the teaching that urine injected into the abdomen of a guinea-pig will, if it react, contain tubercle bacilli, is not precise, since that animal must first be proven healthy by a previous injection of tuberculin, and then the urine must not be overladen with pus organisms, for, if these predominate, the animal will succumb to septic poisoning.

There is no gainsaying that staining gonococci with methylene blue or Jenness stain is easiest, but it certainly is not paramount to the Gram stain, which latter, as given in a modified form, tends to confusion.

The remainder of the work is devoted to an examination of the fæces, a hitherto unexplored field. As stated in the preface, this share of the work is a compilation of scattered writings, but largely made possible by a perusal of the monograph of the German investigators, Schmidt and Strassburger.

MARTIN W. WARE.

ACUTE CONTAGIOUS DISEASES. By WILLIAM M. WELCH, M.D., and JAY F. SCHAMBERG, A.B., M.D., Philadelphia. Pp. 781. Fully illustrated. Philadelphia and New York: Lea Brothers & Co, 1905.

The present volume is the result of observations made at the Municipal Hospital of Philadelphia during the past thirty-five years, among which are the records of 9000 cases of smallpox, a similar number of scarlet fever, and 10,000 of diphtheria. A